Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1804. [No. 975.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

10 o'clock, *will be sold at the Vendue Store,*

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds, tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

January 31.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

11 o'clock, *will be sold at the Vendue Store, on the south side of King street, adjoining Messrs.* Henry K. May and Co.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

January 31.

JANNEY and PATON

Have just received, per the brig Polly, and for Sale,

24 hhds. } *New England Rum,*
56 bls. }
75 tons Plaister Paris.

And on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES. And about

1250 tons Plaister.

Farmers will find it to their interest, when purchasing, to look at this plaister, as they certainly will be able to please themselves as to quality. It lays very convenient to a water carriage, and may be put on board a vessel free of cartage.

Dec. 9. d

Notice.

To the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby informed that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared, payable to them or their legal representatives, in ten days after this date.

By Order.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Jan. 2. (J3) d

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have just received,

A large supply of superfine Eagle, Henry the 8th, and Merry Andrew

PLAYING CARDS,

and a few dozen blank Cards of a good quality

Nov 9. d

☞ Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

For Charter or Sale,

THE SHIP

PRESIDENT,

About 240 tons burthen—Two years old, and a fast sailer.

For sale on very moderate terms if taken away immediately,

About 1500 bushels Lisbon Salt,
And 50 barrels PORK.

WM. HODGSON.

Dec. 20. d

For New-York,

The Schooner BETSEY,

T. BERRY, Master,

Now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf, will sail as soon as the weather permits. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

Jan. 16. d

For Freight or Charter,

To any port of the U. States,

The new, fast sailing

Brig RISING SUN,

John Jenckes, Master;

lying at M'Clean's wharf; if said brig is not taken up in a few days, she will sail for Newport and Providence, having very excellent accommodations.

For sale on board said brig,

Sweet Cyder, Apples, Potatoes,
Cheese, Candles, Stone Lime,
Holland Gin,
8 chests Hyson and Souchong Tea,
13 boxes of China, coffee, tea and dining setts.

Jan. 18. d3

Tunis Craven,

Has just received and is now opening at his store in King-Street a few doors above Messrs. Bennett and Watts's, a handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Consisting of superfine broad cloths, and casimeres, coating, forest cloth, kersey, and half-thicks, striped and rose blankets, frizes, flannels, toilinett and swansdowns, Russia sheeting, ravens duck, dowlas, creas and ticklenburgs, brown and white platillas, Irish linen, long lawn and fine cotton shirting, an elegant assortment of cambric muslins, white and coloured fine India mull mull and sprigg do fashionable chintz and calicoes, furniture do. ladies extra long cotton gloves. French and English silk pick nick, & lace do. 6.4 sattin stripe and fancy bordered cambric shawls, white and coloured camel's hair do. patent sewing cotton threads, laces, bobbin, &c. &c. The above goods will be disposed of on the usual terms for cash.

Nov. 21.

S. THOMEE

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the line of

GILDING

And Enamelling on Glass,

a few doors above the Washington Tavern. Looking Glass and Picture Frames made and

REGILT.

NEEDLE WORK

framed in a handsome manner,

And NAMES done on GLASS.

S. THOMEE, as a stranger being determined to establish himself in the line of his profession, solicits that encouragement alone which he trusts the reasonableness of his charges and his assiduity to business may entitle him to.

Window Cornices handsomely Gilt, and every thing in his line done to please the fancy of the owner equal to any imported.

☞ He has some glasses and prints for sale on low terms.

Dec. 30. d3m

JOHN G. LADD

Has for sale at his warehouse, Prince street wharf,

3000 bushels coarse Salt;
15 hhds W. India Rum,
30 pipes best Holland Gin,
150 bls. Beef and Pork,
A quantity of Soal Leather and Shoes of all sorts,
50 pieces of Russia Duck,
100 boxes mould and dipp'd tallow Candles,
50 do. Spermaceti do.
7 hhds. and 80 bls. Sugar,
2 tons of Cordage assorted,
2 cases bandanna Handkerchiefs,
7 bales India Cottons,
A few Feather Beds with Pillows and Bolsters of the best Ticking,
An assortment of playing and blank Cards,
Bar Iron, Stone Lime refined,
Salt Petre, Ground Ginger, Pearl Ash,
Rice, Starch, Writing Paper, Glass, Hops,
Cotton Yarn assorted, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. d

To Rent,

For one or more years, that valuable

DISTILLERY AND MILL,

Late the Property of General GEORGE WASHINGTON of Mount Vernon, situated on a navigable creek within nine miles of Alexandria.

This Distillery has five large Stills and a Boiler erected upon the late improved plan, with sheds for raising and fatning Hogs, also stalls for thirty Beeves.

In point of situation none can exceed it, the easy access to Maryland, will always ensure the greatest abundance of grain for carrying on the distilling business in its most extensive scale, independent of its own neighbourhood, which has always been able to supply it. The mill will require some repairs, which will be done at the proprietor's expence; she has manufactured large quantities of Flour, and may easily be made to do it again: To this mill is a cooper's shop, and a comfortable dwelling house. Application to be made to the subscriber, near the spot.

LAW. LEWIS.

Woodlawn, Jan. 21.

A NEW PAMPHLET.

Just received and for sale at this office, (price 25 Cents,)

A Refutation of the Charges

Made by a writer under the signature of "Veritas," against the character of

GABRIEL JONES:

The lately acknowledged author being the Hon. *Philip Grymes*, Member of the Council of State.

In which every charge or insinuation against him in that libel is fully and clearly refuted.

Jan. 3. d

Window Glass.

The Subscribers have received and offer for sale, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, window glass, from the Baltimore Manufactory. The quality is excellent, and it will be sold at the Baltimore prices. They expect to receive very shortly, larger sizes from the same place.

R. T. HOOE, & Co.

Dec. 2. d

JAMES BACON,

At his Store on King Street, within one door of Washington-Street, has just received, a quantity of well assorted

PATENT SHOT,

which, with a general assortment of Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Wines, Brandy, Spirits, and generally every other article in the grocery line, he offers for sale on the most moderate terms.

Oct. 15. d

JUST PUBLISHED

By COTTOM AND STEWART, *and for Sale at their Store.*

DEATH ABOLISHED;

A SERMON,

Occasioned by the sickness which prevailed at Alexandria, during the months of August, September, and October; giving a detail of that sickness, and of some of the views of Providence, in such calamitous visitations.

With an Appendix,

Containing facts, relative to the origin of the sickness, the extent of the mortality, the labors of the Committee of Health, and the contributions for the relief of the poor.

By James Muir, D. D.

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.

December 1. d

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY

Have lately received,

LINN's SECOND LETTER,

In answer to Dr. Priestley's Defence of his Pamphlet, entitled, Socrates and Jesus compared—62½ cents.

Hear Both Sides, a new Comedy, by Holcroft—25 cents, and

D'Isaelli's Narrative Poems, 37½ cents.

December 16. d

WILLIAM LADD

Has imported in the latest ships from England and Ireland, an assortment of

Irish Linens and Woollen Goods,

suitable to the seasons

Oct. 17.

BENJAMIN SHREVE, jun.

Has just received and for Sale,

40 barrels No. 1 Beef,
4 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
45 bags Pepper,
6 boxes womens' Morocco Shoes,

And a handsome assortment of India GOODS.

Dec. 27. d

For Sale or Rent.

A convenient two story brick house, completely finished, situated on Water street, between King and Prince Streets—immediate possession will be given. Apply to

JOSEPH RIDDLE.

Nov. 30. d.f.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,

FALL GOODS,

which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Sept. 30 d

I will Rent,

For one year on moderate terms, and give immediate possession,

HOUSES and LOTS,

in the town of Dumfries, adjoining the court house, and lately occupied by captain George Williams, as a tavern. The terms will be made known on application to Mr. William Smith, of Dumfries, or the subscriber.

The above property will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one, two, and three years, at Prince William court house, on the 5th day of March next, being court day. A clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser, or purchasers, on the day of sale; he or they giving bonds with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

A minute description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those inclined to rent or purchase, will first view the premises.

James Mitchell.

Stafford Court House,
Dec. 22. 2aw2m.

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Has for sale at the corner of Prince and Union Streets,

9 bales India cottons
One case bandanna handkerchiefs,
China, Longee and Pulicat do.
30 pieces Black Satin,
2 cases fur hats,
Table and tea sets china,
Barrels East India Sugar,
Kegs raisins, dipped candles and soap,
Country gin, Malaga wine,
Red soal leather, and about 3 tons first quality Russia cordage, well assorted, which will be sold cheap.

Dec. 5 d

Malaga Wine, Raisins, &c.

Just received, per the brig Celia, Capt. Bowen, from Malaga,

100 quarter casks Malaga Wine,
100 half qr. do.
20 qr. casks Mountain Wine of a superior quality,
50 baskets Almonds,
100 frails Figs,
150 quarter bls. Raisins,
200 boxes Muscatel do.
200 do. Bloom do.
15 boxes Lemons,

which will begin landing this day at our wharf.

J. and T. Vowell.

Who have also on Hand,

FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS,

Jamaica Spirit entitled to drawback, Muscovado Sugar in tierces and bls. superior old Port Wine, do. Madeira do. Turks Island Salt, mould Candles, 40 bls. prime new Beef, Russia Duck, white Russia Sheeting, Drillings, Ravens. duck, &c. &c.

Jan. 20 d

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

AT HIS STORE ON KIRK'S WHARF, LOWER END OF WOLF STREET,

New-England Potatoes,
Coarse Salt,
Midlings and Shoulders of Bacon on very low terms,
Ready made Bags,
Bar Iron,
Philadelphia Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Indian Meal, Rye Meal,
Shorts and Bran,
Superfine Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Large and small vessels may be conveniently accommodated with Wharfage on moderate terms.

STORES to let on the Wharf, or goods received in them on Storage.

A large STORE on Hoe's Wharf to sell or let—with the privilege of receiving and shipping goods free of wharfage.

A small HOUSE on Water Street next door to Major Muncaster's, for sale.

A number of LOTS in good situations for sale or to let on ground rent.

Alex. 12th mo. 20th. eotf

The Subscriber
Has removed his VENDUE-STORE from the corner of King and Union streets, to the store adjoining Messrs *Henry K. May, & Co.* on the South side of King street.
THOMAS PATTEN.
January 30. d

Mechanic Relief Society.

The members of the above Society will please to observe that a quarterly meeting will be held on Wednesday next 1st February at 6 o'clock in the Evening at Koones's Tavern.
J. V. Thomas, Sec'ry
January 28.

P. NOWLAND
Has just received one Trunk of handsome
Muffs and Tippetts,
And a few handsome *Plush Hats*,
with trimmings, which he will sell low for cash.
Jan. 28. eo2w

Just received and for Sale,
Sweet Cyder by the barrel,
Apples do.
N England Rum do.
Candles by the box,
Pork by the barrel,
2000 lbs. excellent R. Island Cheese,
Spiced Salmond in 2 and 4 gallon kegs,
Raisins by the box,
Prunes, Almonds, English Walnuts,
Shelbarks, Chesnuts, Sweet Oranges,
Limes, Lemons,
Green Grapes by the jar or pound,
Codfish for family use,
600 bushels R. I. Potatoes,
And a general assortment of Groceries.
A. WILLIS.
Jan. 12. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
French Brandy, Antigua and Grenada Rum,
HOLLAND GIN—*imported in the ship America from Amsterdam*,
Cherry Bounce made of old spirit,
Wines,
Loaf and lump Sugar,
Brown do.
Green Coffee, Teas, &c.
FRUIT—Apples, Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Green Grapes.
NUTS—Almonds, English Walnuts, Shelbarks, &c.
ALSO,
A few bls. Crab Cyder,
100 bls. R. Island do.
1000 lbs. Cheese,
Scots Barley, Potatoes, &c.
Thomas Simms.

Who wishes to Sell or Rent,
his HOUSE on Prince street, opposite to George Taylor's Esq. Any person inclined to purchase shall have a great bargain—it will sold for Cash, or bartered for West Goods.
Jan. 13 d

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY,
The History and Adventures
OF
The Renowned Don Quixotte.
Translated from the Spanish of Cervantes, by Dr. SMOLLET.
In four vols. forming the 10th and 13th vols. of Conrad and Co's edition of Select Novels.
Price to subscribers—One Dollar per volume, to non subscribers, One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents.

☞ A person who has been a sufferer from having his slaves harboured, requires the attention of a particular description of persons to the following section of an act passed by the legislature of Virginia entitled—
An Act to amend the Act, entitled an Act to amend the Act, entitled an Act to reduce into one, the several acts concerning slaves, &c. &c.
Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all free person who shall be convicted before any magistrate of a county or corporation court, of harbouring or entertaining any slave without the consent of his or her master, mistress or overseer shall forfeit and pay immediately the sum of ten dollars to the use of the informer, and in case of failure to make payment thereof, to be required by the magistrate before whom such person shall be brought, to give bond and approved security for his or her appearance at the next court to be holden for the said county or corporation, and in the mean time to be of good behaviour, or stand committed until the same shall be performed. And in case the person so offending shall be a free negro or mulatto, and shall be unable to pay the said sum, then to receive such corporal chastisement, not exceeding thirty nine lashes, as the magistrate shall determine upon.
Jan. 27. d7t

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday November 21.

Debate on the passage of the Bill, fixing the Salaries of the Officers of Government.

(Mr. Hastings's Speech Concluded.)

One of my colleagues has assigned as one of his reasons for the purposed augmentation of salaries, that a war has recommenced in Europe, and that this war may produce the same effects in this country, in raising the price of produce and articles of the first necessity, which the last war produced. But will it not be prudent and proper for us to wait and know whether the same effects are produced by the present European war, before we undertake to increase salaries? Although my colleague does not now consider the proposed salaries to be too high, yet I find that in 1799, when house rent and provisions, I apprehend, were much higher than they now are he voted against the temporary augmentation of salaries—against those salaries which it is now the object of this bill permanently to establish. He says also, that he had not heard any complaints against salaries in that part of Massachusetts, in which he lives. No doubt my colleague is correct: but compare the salaries proposed to be increased by this bill, with the salaries of other persons in the government, with the pay of members of Congress, with the salaries of the highest state officers, and they appear to be enormously high. In Massachusetts the governor has a yearly salary of 2,666 dollars and 66 cents. The judges of the supreme court, who in holding courts in the several circuits, are obliged to be absent from their families half the year or more, have each a permanent yearly salary something short I believe of 1,200 dollars, except the chief justice, who has something more than that sum. The treasurer, secretary of the state, and attorney general, each permanent salaries, I think, of 1000 dollars: and yet I have never understood, that there has been any difficulty in Massachusetts in procuring suitable and proper persons to fill those important offices. I believe, however, that for a few years past some temporary grants have been made by the state to those officers (excepting the governor) in addition to their fixed salaries.

The bill before the House is intended to increase and make permament the salaries of the officers therein mentioned—the law of 1799 was only temporary; by that law the salaries of certain officers were increased for special and sufficient reasons, which then existed; but now, when those reasons, or many of them, no longer exist, we are about to augment salaries and render permanent those, which were only limitted and temporary.

Considering the increase and depreciation of money, arising from the increase of bank institutions and other causes—perhaps the salaries of the officers named in the bill, as at first established in 1789, may now be considered as too low; but the great augmentation, which by this bill we propose to make to some of those salaries I cannot but consider as too high for the present time, and I must therefore vote against the passage of the bill,

Mr. Varnum. My two colleagues have expressed an opinion, in which I agree that the salaries of the officers mentioned in this bill, as fixed before the year 1799 are, under the existing state of things, too low for the present time, but they have drawn different conclusions from this fact. I believe they are not now too high, and shall threfore vote in favor of the bill. For although I voted in 1799 against the bill for augmenting salaries, I believe there is a perfect consistency in the vote I then gave and in that which I shall this day give.—My colleague last up has stated that rents are fifty per cent. lower in this city, than they were at Philadelphia in 1799. For such an opinion I can find no data. In my mind the statement is highly erroneous, and I believe the other statements of the gentleman are equally erroneous. I wish he had brought forward the data on which he hazarded such statements. He further states, that provisions are at forty or fifty per cent. lower than they then were. This remark may, perhaps, be just in its application to bread, but it will apply to that article only; and this arises from circumstances, of a temporary nature well known to every member of the House—There were greater crops of wheat the summer before the last than were ever before known and the surplus of those crops now on hand has reduced the price. My colleague lives in the midst of a country where one great staple article, beef, is raised in great quantities. I will ask him whether that article has been higher at any period since 1799, than it has been for three months past. You may go through all the other articles of living, and you will find them, on the average, to be about the same thing that they were in 1799. But will my colleague say that any kind of manual labour is now lower than it was at that time. He will not. He must acknowledge that the reverse is the case in the country were he lives; and that a laboring man is there enabled to procure more for the occupation of his time than he could five years ago.—These being the facts, the conclusions of my colleague do not hold, when the principles on which he founds them, do not exist. I have reasons which justify me for voting for the bill. I believe that a person in genteel life might entertain company in Philadelphia, in the year 1799, as well for 3,500 dollars, as he can here at this time for 5,000 dollars. If this be a fact, of which I have no doubt, the salaries allowed by this bill, bear only a proper proportion to those that then existed.

My colleague observes that we are in favor of making this bill perpetual. But he will recollect that the other day a resolution was introduced for making it temporary. Yet he voted against it, and though he now acknowledges that the salaries, as they stood before the year 1799, were too low, yet he does not make any specific proposition to increase them, but contents himself with voting against the whole bill.

My colleague has additional reasons for voting against this bill inasmuch as it is propped up, he says, by the act of 1799, I voted for the amendment, to which the gentleman refers, for this reason. When the last act on this subject passed we heard it echoed and re-echoed through the newspapers, that an economical, saving administration had raised their own salaries; and to prove this, a contrast must be made in distinct columns between the salaries as they existed previously to the passage of the act of 1799, & as they then stood, &, in some districts of the country the people were deceived and made to believe that this administration, instead of continuing, had raised the salaries. This, together with the calumny, industriously circulated that secret service money to a vast amount, was put into the hands of the President, alarmed the people. To prevent the repetition of like misrepresentation, I voted for the amendment.

Mr. Varnum concluded his remarks by observing that he should vote for the bill on the express principle that it did not give the executive officers higher salaries in this place than they received in Philadelphia. In addition to this consideration, is it probable, enquired Mr. Varnum, that gentlemen, competent to the discharge of the high duties of the first offices under the government, will serve as low here as they would in New York, or Philadelphia?—Will they have no regard to the prospect of educating a rising family? Is this circumstance no inducement to an individual to accept a lower compensation, where the means of educating his children exist, than in a place where they are not be found?

(To be continued.)

From the N. England Palladium.

OBSERVATIONS
ON EUROPEAN POLITICS.
No. II.

NOTHING is easier than to prove the magnitude of the danger arising to all independent States, from the exorbitant power of *France*. Happy would it be if we could as easily point out the means that would adequately provide against those dangers. But with few exceptions, the civilized world has little other resource now, than it had during the preponderance of the Roman power, and that was to claim the humble privilege of *lighter chains*, in reward for the alacrity with which the trembling nations made haste to take them. To be admitted citizens and allies of Rome, procured of old the envied security, that no other unjust and ambitious power than Rome should plunder and oppress them. France has already her Batavian, Spanish, Helvetic and Italian allies, who though slaves, seem to think it almost liberty that the property of France is exclusive of that of all other oppressors.

In estimating the power of France, it is indispensible to reckon among her *means* the contagion of her principles. Like little birds, which are said to be charmed and deprived of the power of their wings by the glare of the serpent's eyes and lustre of his scales before he devours them, the states adjoining France were wonder struck at the tinsel glory of her revolution. The frothy speculations of political sophi[sm] seemed to rise, by the force of power [and] success, above the contempt of the w[orld] and to take hold with the combined stren[gth] of fanatacism and vice, of the admirat[ion] of the vulgar, and among those vulgar w[its] the philosophers of all countries. T[he] French revolution seemed every where [to] raise the physical above the moral force [in] society. The magistrates of a nation, a[s] not one to a million, and the stupid mul[ti]tude of Germany, England and Americ[a] exulted in the hope of seeing themselves [a] million times stronger than the laws, a[nd] strong enough to decree the seizure of [the] yet uncounted booty these magistrates a[nd] laws had so long imperiously defend[ed] from their grasp. Wherever a Democr[a]cy is established, or its principles are [be]ginning to gain credit, flattery will inev[i]tably govern those who aspire to govern [in] every thing. "Nothing ought to withstand the people," will be the cry, and nothing not liberty, property, or right, or even the people themselves, will be able to withstand their flatterers. Demagogy is the power of mean tyrants: In a mutiny of the camp after the Generals are assassinated, the Sutlers and Camp-Cullermen become Ge[n]erals, and their sword is a sceptre.

Hence it was, that the mere rabble of all Eu[ro]pe were the admirers of the French revolution and wherever the French armies penetrated, the rabble was banded into *patriotic* military corps to expel the established magistrates and to support new French masters. In this arrangement the French displayed their profound knowledge of mankind. They erected revolutionary Republics, and made those sit on the tribunals who had it not been for France, would have pined in jail or rowed in the gallies. Thus they secured the active co-operation of men who, though fallen to virtue, to the laws and to their country, were compelled to be faithful to *their* deliverers and protectors. Accordingly the vice, want and ignorance of every nation has been found the ally of French Jacobinism.

This ally, every where potent, would have proved every where victor, had not the prophetic eloquence of Mr. Burke, and the noble spirit of the British Government and nation, detected the arts and encountered the arms of France. That nation, by its efforts to save itself, has given *a respite to Europe*.

These efforts were such as no other nation of that quarter of the globe could have made. Jacobinism had intrenched itself deeply in the prejudices of the multitude. Paine and other incendiary writers, had made the rabble expect power, and vengeance, and plunder. The dread of famine is, also, one of the most active causes of popular commotion which the United States are not subjected to, and our people cannot even comprehend. The Jacobin societies were organizers and the Dukes of Bedford and Norfolk, and the opposition leaders in the House of Commons, were foolishly or wickedly at the head of the revolutionary meetings. The pretexts for the revolution were plausible. They clamoured for the reform, and if they could not have had leave to begin, they could not been hindered from going on. An English revolution would have been inevitable; and that the object of the reformers was *revolution*, and not reform, we have ample evidence; for almost every man of them who has taken refuge here and in *France* has boasted & made a merit of his outrageous Democracy. To this add the deep disaffection of *Ireland*, and every man of discernment will admit, that any, delay any remissness or timidity on the part of Mr. Pitt would have rendered the case of *England* forlorn and desparate. Happily the land of our forefather's sepulchres is still a land of law and liberty. The government is still what it was, strong in itself, stronger than ever in the affections of the people. It has been tried, and though shaken, has withstood the licentiousness of the press, the disasters of its arms, famine, mutiny in the fleet, and more than all 18 months *Peace* with Bonaparte

The opposition made by Great Britain to the progress of the French power, has undoubtedly prevented the spreading of Jacobinism through every state in Europe. If we except any it will be Russia alone: Ignorance, distance and despotism, have barred every avenue against its entrance.

It may be said, Bonaparte is no longer the patron of Jacobinism: He, we shall be told, abhors and dreads the Jacobins more, and is more detested by them, than any man alive. It may be true that he detests all his enemies, and the Jacobins of France no doubt wish, as all Jacobins ever do, *unceasing revolution* and *holy insurrection*. He hangs, jails and banishes them. But nevertheless, he is the friend of the Jacobins of all *other* countries. The malcontents of all nations are his allies; the regular governments of all countries his abhorrence. The faction that cannot triumph by its own strength will gladly avail itself of his. The maxims, usages and even prejudices that favor established government and orderly ascertained magistracy, cannot be reconciled with his usurpation.

The nature of his power is, therefore, not less formidable than its extent: He is, and from the nature of his usurpation must be, the strong man armed against all lawful government. Is there in Europe any man stronger than he who will come and bind him?

☞ Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

The subscribers partake in the genuine and heartfelt satisfaction, which has, no doubt been generally experienced by the benevolent of this town, as well as by their neighbours and friends at a distance, in relieving the wants, and administering to the comforts of the poor and needy, such support and comfort, as we have had the means of procuring for them, have been rendered.

The funds we have received being now all expended, and sensible as we but too truly are, that many poor persons are greatly distressed for the want of fuel and other necessaries, in various parts of the town; our feelings direct us to recommend those objects of want and misery to the *prompt* attention of those persons, whose *official* duty it more immediately is to provide for the poor of the place. At the same time we hope for pardon, in taking the liberty of recommending at this inclement season, to every one in easy circumstances a *practical* observance of, (we had almost said the divine attribute) that first of human virtues, if not of moral duties *Charity*. It cannot be necessary to add, what is promised in Scripture, viz. that he who giveth to the poor layeth up treasure in Heaven.

The poor are hereby informed that although our cash funds are all expended, there is yet remaining a little Indian meal with Andrew Jamieson and Joseph Thornton, who will readily distribute it to needy applicants.

Andrew Jamieson,
Alexander Smith,
John Mandeville.

February 1.

It is recommended to all those interested, to pay attention to the following extract from the Corporation Laws, Page 24, Sec. 4.

"No person shall, during the market hours, make sale of, or offer, or expose to sale, nor shall any person purchase, any kind of meat, fowls, butter, cheese, eggs, or vegetables, at any place within the corporation, except at the market house.—Every person who shall sell, or offer, or expose to sale, any of the articles aforesaid and every person who shall purchase the same contrary to this act, shall forfeit and pay two dollars: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to the sale, and purchase of butter in firkins, beef or pork for salting, or already salted, or of fish."

Genuine liberty ought to be enthusiastically loved, but we have seen it submitted to the caprice of innovators, to the pollutions of villainy, to the temerity of desperate dotards, and the insane ignorance of a tumultuous people.

Port Folio.

A resolution has passed the house of Delegates of Virginia, making capital and punishable with death, the crimes of rape, arson, burglary, and highway robbery.

From a late Liverpool Paper.

BOTANY BAY.

We are in possession of seven of the first newspapers printed at Botany Bay. The mind accustomed by levity, may treat such a communication with contempt; But whether we view this new colony commercially or politically, the reflections produced are such as befit the Philosopher, the statesman or the Philanthropist.—The papers although printed in a style, that 40 years ago would have seemed elegant in this country are noticed by us as literary productions but as the first essay of a colony.

It is now 18 years since the first establishment was made in South Wales; and the colony is already England in miniature. It is little more than two centuries since the Europeans were settled on the continent of North America, which is this day one of the countries in the world that maintains its independence and dignity in the most decided and honorable manner.

We are ignorant as to the settling of colonies in the ancient world. Fable and fictions have enveloped those transactions in a state of darkness; but since Europe got connected with India and South America, we have had some very striking examples of the impossibility of what is termed colonizing a country already inhabited and enjoying a polished state of society.

We may send thousands of our most energetic and brave countrymen to the East Indies. They will either return home, or they will assimilate themselves to the inhabitants; and their children will resemble the natives of the country. The Spaniards experience the same with regard to South America, and time makes no change in the manners of the inhabitants.

In settling a colony in North America, England shed less blood, and performed fewer of those actions, which a misapplication of language has dignified with the title of great and brilliant; but it laid the foundation for a mighty state, already amounting to above eight millions of inhabitants, and affording by far the most extensive market for English manufactures that exists. The fair complement of inhabitants for the U. States will amount to above 150 millions!—Men who will speak the English language, live under English laws, and continue to prefer English manners to those of other countries. Thus England has already established one of the greatest states in the world; and this new country follows with rapidity that passes all example.

The first public effort of the inhabitants of Botany Bay, towards assuming a national character cannot be passed over without feeling and observation. It is a period that naturally leads to reflection; and the thinking mind cannot look forward without seeing the same things happen that have taken place in America, with this difference, that this infant colony increases in wealth and conveniences much more rapidly than that country did, which is now termed the U. States of America.

Besides the reflections suggested to the speculative politician, the man who professes either humanity or religion, must be happy to find that those characters, whom bad company, and a number of concomitant circumstances, of which they could not get rid, rendered profligate and dangerous in this country, are become good and exemplary members of society in their new situation, where a guilty man shakes off shame, and becomes a fresh, worthy, and industrious inhabitant of the new country.

A century will not pass over till this new colony, feeling its own strength, will imitate the Americans, and become in the east, a great and powerful nation. What the consequence of this will be on our Asiatic possessions, we can no more tell, than what the independence of America will one day produce with respect to our W. India islands. We must only keep in mind that the men we are planting are Englishmen, and will possess all their ambition and all their energy.

It appears clearly from the papers now before us, which are much occupied by advertisements, like a provincial English newspaper, that the state of society at Botany Bay, is already greatly advanced. Public sales, articles lost and found, and even servants wanted, and articles of millinery and jewelry, and all other such matters are advertised in the same manner as in the most extensive and wealthy English settlements; and thus arises to the intellectual view a very wide field of reflection.

The extent of New South Wales is very imperfectly known; but the difficulties which attended the first settlement disappear daily; so that in a short time there will be few impediments in the way of its increase. One advantage it will enjoy over America is, that the new settlers are not scattered abroad as they were there, but, by extending from one spot, will do it with much more ease and advantage.

The publishing of a paper is an act which gives a sort of unity and character to the establishment; and we see in that the beginning of a country which will in a short time exceed in power and energy, Italy, Greece, Turkey and those parts of the world that at one time held all the rest in subjection and contempt. It is impossible to reflect on the past, and look at the future without being impressed with feelings of those changes which take place in human affairs, and in the family of the world. We must consider this new branch as one that promises to maintain its importance in a manner that will not disgrace the nation from which it sprang.

There is without doubt, a disagreeable idea attending the mention of Botany Bay; and there are those whose levity will lead them to look contemptuously on the country; but when we consider that such an establishment is raised from that part of society that was lost to the country, and had justly forfeited their rights how highly ought we to admire the humanity and policy of those who converted the rigour of justice into so mild a channel, and from the crimes and misfortunes of mankind, raised a society that promises to become so respectable and worthy of protection.

Findley.—This creature, such are the times! has become a great *Speech Maker* in Congress, and seems disposed to take a very active part in the proceedings against Mr. Chase. As a mean, we suppose, of getting himself put on this committee of enquiry, he took care to tell that he was on the committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the failure of Sinclair's expedition, and that "*the committee reported a large wooden box full of testimony.*"—A curious kind of a report this to be sure—But poor Findley was disappointed—Mr. Macon would not *take*—If he had been one of the committee they would perhaps have "*reported another large wooden box,*" and packed up his colleague Smilie in the *box* and reported him with the rest of the *testimony*. In that case, it (as we think is very likely) it should happen with this enquiry, as Findley states it did with the other, that is, that the "*party applying for the enquiry did not wish a disclosure of the testimony,*" then indeed poor Smilie might remain shut up in the *box* for life—to the great loss of democracy and the grief of the good democrats.

Fred. T. H.

Examining the fragments of writing which have come down to us from the times of monkish darkness, when the human understanding, as well as conscience was kept in fetters, and the churchmen of the day contrived to make a monopoly of learning, by shutting out as far as they could the laity from the use of letters, we find a most deplorable want of that sententious wisdom which distinguished the latter end of Paganism, and that wit, which has rendered the face of the civilized world so illustrious since the arrival of learning—or to use the words of Doctor Johnson, "Since learning triumphed o'er her barbarous foes." All was during that time quaint quibble, or miserable conceit, and those continued for a long time afterwards to be affected by the greatest men. Shakespeare now stands a signal instance of it. Sometimes, however, we find a lucky thought in the rubbish of those times, and among those we consider one which has been noticed by Lord Bacon. "One of *th Fathers* (says his Lordship) saith that there this difference betwen the death of old men and young men: that old men go to death, and death, comes to young men."

All the force of democracy is now in requisition to abuse Mr. Tracy, of Connecticut. So much the better. It demonstrates more strongly than any thing else, the irrisistability of his arguments against the alteration of the constitution; as instead of confuting them they are reduced to the necessity of attacking him.

From the Morning Chronicle.

THE DREAM.

Vision of bliss! yet stay, ah stay,
Why on swift wing fli'st thou away?
Why to my throbbing heart restore
The cherub form I still adore;
Then envious from my eager sight,
Shroud it in shades of deepest night?
'Twas but a dream—be still my heart!
Cease o'er distemper'd fancy's art,
Who, fondly turning to the past,
Wrought the dear cheat too fair to last.
Swifter than thought it guides away—
Delusive bliss one moment stay,
Dream of delight, yet once again
Return and soothe regret's fond pain,
Restore again that laughing eye
Ting'd with heav'n's pure cerulean dye,
That bloomy cheek, soft and fair,
Elysium's sweets seem'd treasur'd there;
Of auburn hair the wavy shade
Which o'er his snowy forehead play'd;
The scarlet lip, th' endearing wile,
The polish'd form, th' enchanting smile;
All that a mother's heart could charm
Or with fond pride her bosom warm.
Soft power of sleep, thy leathern dews
O'er ev'ry wilding sense effuse.
The substance lost, oh! give the shade;
Let no rude noise again invade,
Fair as in life, my arms he biest,
Bring the bright vision to my rest.
Since dreams are all I dare to hope,
Oh! give the dear illusion scope;
Again the fancied bliss restore,
Benignant power, I ask no more.

CLARA.

Public Sale.

Will be added to Friday's Sales,
Eight chests of
SOUCHONG TEA,
And eight chests of
BOHEA TEA,
on a credit of 60 days.
P G MARSTELLER.

Feb. 1.

Found,

By the subscriber, a WATCH—the owner may have it, by describing and proving his property, and paying the expence thereon.

Andrew Rounsavell.

Feb. 1. c3t

BANK STOCK.

The Bank Stock belonging to the estate of William Triplett, deceased, which we advertised for sale on the 28th ultimo, will be sold at the *Coffee House* on Friday next, the 3d inst.

The Executors.

Feb. 1

To Sale,

A likely, healthy, young, Negro Wench. Enquire of the Printer.

Feb. 1. d

LOST,

Between the 21st and 24th of Dec. 1803, out of Mr. Isaac Strother's waggon, some where on the road from Alexandria to Hillsborough, Loudoun county, a new man's SADDLE, of the following description, double skirted, pad lined with serge, and laced with leather, small round plated nails, stirrups plated on the outside and handbills pasted under the skirt, with the following inscription printed on them, Levi James Saddler, Cap and Harness maker, Alexandria—A handsome reward will be given to any person that will leave it with James H. Hamilton Hillsborough; or, Levi James, Alexandria.

February 1. 2w6t

CAUTION.

IT is hoped that housekeepers and others will be cautious about buying or selling, any kind of marketing contrary to law, in the presence of John Roberts, merchant, of this place, who has this day presented and caused to be fined Francis O'Connel, employed in my service, for offering to sell to said Roberts, Butter &c. previous to the hour of Ten o'clock in the morning.

WILLIAM GORE.

Jan. 30.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber on the 15th January last, a negro man by the name of SAM, aged 42 years, bad countenance, and has on the right side of his face from the corner of his mouth under his jaw, a large streak of grey hairs, five feet ten inches high—his cloathing is a brown round about jacket and trowsers. Also Sucky his wife, about 37 or 38 years of age her cloathing unknown—they are supposed to be harbored about Alexandria.

Whoever will take up or secure the above negroes, so that I get them again, shall receive Twenty Dollars for the two, or Ten Dollars for either.

Henry Tolbert,
Rose Hill.

P. S. All maskers of vessels and other persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing said Negroes.

Feb. 1. law3w

Five Dollars Reward.

Ran away from my Farm, on Tuesday morning last, a Negro man slave called CHARLES, about twenty years of age, tall and slender made; has a place on his head bare of hair, occasioned by a burn; his cloathing a short blue jacket, striped country cloth trowsers, white yarn stockings, coarse shoes and an old hat. I expect he is yet lurking in Alexandria, as he was seen in that place on the same day he ran away.

I will give the above reward for securing the negro Charles in the jail of Alexandria, and I do hereby forwarn all persons from harbouring or carrying him off at their Peril.

Barnaby, near Pohick Church.

EDWARD SANFORD.

Jan. 30. eots

Exchange on London.

A GOVERNMENT BILL for Twelve Hundred pounds sterling at 60 days sight, for sale by

J. and Thos. Vowell.

Jan. 31.

RECEIVED,

By the sch'r Hiland and sloop Unity, from Philadelphia,

40 bls bottled Porter of 3 doz. each
20 do. strong draught Beer,
30 boxes Spanish Segars, and
A small Invoice of Soal Leather.

On Hand,

Coffee in bags, Pennsylvania Bar Iron, round do. hoop do. and nail rods, for sale by

Daniel M'Clean.

Jan. 19

Wanted to Hire,

A MAN COOK—For one well acquainted with his business generous wages will be given—Apply to the Printer.

December 27. d

Just received by Bailey's Store,
Excellent Apples by the barrel:
Reddings, Greenings, and Pippins.

THO'S SIMMS.

January 19. 4td

PLAISTER OF PARIS

By the hogshead or ton, for sale

By Wm Hartshorne.

SPANISH SEGARS.

Just received from Norfolk, by Capt. Butler, first quality Spanish Segars by the box.

A. WILLIS.

Jan. 16.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE

In virtue of a Deed of Trust executed and bearing date on the 8th day of January, 1798, between Isaac Pollock of the first part, Wm Deakins jun. (since deceased) of the second part, and Jonah Thompson and Richard Veitch of the third part,

I, the subscriber, being the executor, devisee, and legal assignee of the said William Deakins, jun. deceased, for the purpose of executing the trusts in and by that deed declared, shall and will on Tuesday the 27th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the tavern of John H. Barney, in George Town, expose at public sale, for Cash to the highest bidder, that

Valuable Lot,

situated on Water street, in said town, on which the house at present occupied by Mr. Barnes as a tavern stands, together with all the buildings and improvements on the same. Said lot fronting on Water street 52 feet, and running back 75 feet parallel with Cherry alley, and binding thereon—being part of that lot designated in the plan of Old George Town, by No. 49

Also,

Another Lot on Keys street (being part of that lot designated by No. 77, in the plan of Old George Town,) comprehending a part of that wharf lately occupied as a lumber yard by Mr. George King.

Also,

A large and convenient two story Brick Dwelling House.

More particular information relative to the above valuable property may be had at any time previous to the day of sale, by application to Messrs. Thomson and Veitch, in Alexandria, John T. Mason, Esq. George town, or to the subscriber.

FRANCIS DEAKINS,
Executor and Devisee of William Deakins, Junr. deceased.

George town, January 18. tau27M

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received, from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicin Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluor albus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Emanuel Eyerberger Forrest, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulnesses in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly composed of as operating with violence; on the contrary, particular a excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping, clearise the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and eruptions, feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaidres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and a healthy countenance and sometimes the face roasted and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, Yorktown, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York town

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges agreeably to the directions which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quit repealed with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew markably better in health and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those malaties which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a weekold, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI BILLIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all criors on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester;* R. Greenhow. *Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

Just Received and for Sale by

JOSIAH FAXON, & Co.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, VIZ:

6 pipes Cogniac 4th proof Brandy,
100 boxes Mould Candles,
40 do. dipt,
30 boxes Brown Soap,
49 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Boston Pork,
30 bbls. No. 1 & 2 Beef,
26 bbls. Nova Scotia Herrings,
200 nests Sugar Boxes,
8 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards,
24 reams Wrapping Paper,
150 tons Nova Scotia Plaister Paris,
30 tons French ditto,
400 bushels Turks Island Salt,
40 kegs James River manufactured Tobacco.

The above articles will be sold on moderate terms for cash.

Also, a general assortment of SHOES as usual. Cash given for Corn, Rye and Tobacco.

Freight Wanted,

For the SCHOONER PHILIP.

She will take freight to the West Indies or any part of the continent. Please apply as above.

Jan. 20. eo

THE RESIDUE OF *Col. Pendleton's PROPERTY*

Adjoining to his own,

WILL be sold on the *First Day of April* for negociable paper payable in the Bank of Alexandria—one fourth to be paid in four months, one fourth in six months, one fourth in twelve months and the remaining fourth in eighteen months from the day of sale. The plot of the land and lots may be seen at Col. Deneale's office, who is authorised to dispose of the above mentioned property in whole or in part at private sale.

Charles Simms,
George Deneale,
Edmund J. Lee.

January 27. eo

SPANISH HIDES.

2000 Spanish Hides just received by the sloop President from Curacoa, and for sale by

JOHN TUCKER.

Who has on hand,

16,000 lbs. Green Coffee, Musco vado Sugar, in hhds. and bbls. Spinning Cotton, and a quantity of course Salt, &c. &c.

He will also give orders for cargoes of Salt at Turks Island, payable in the United States, three months after the delivery.

January 7. eo4w

HUGH SMITH

Has received by the Ann, the United States, and the Orion, from Liverpool,

A complete assortment of Queen's Ware,

and can now supply country merchants on the shortest notice. Has also received a number of well

ASSORTED CRATES,

in excellent condition.—Has for sale as usual

China and Glass Ware.

Likewise for sale, Pipes by the box, Crowley Steel, New Castle Grindstones.

Oct. 29. d6 eo

For Sale,

On very moderate terms, a case of

OSTRICH FEATHERS.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Jan. 16. d

Fishing Landings.

I have three Fishing Landings to Rent, said to be inferior to none on the Potomac. The terms will be encouraging.

Wm. H. Foote.

Jan. 25. 2aw4t

☞ Cash given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.

EDUCATION.

I shall open a NIGHT SCHOOL on Monday evening next, at my house next door to the Indian Queen on King street; where pupils committed to my care will be diligently instructed in

Reading, Writing & Arithmetic.

Those persons who are disposed to favour me with their patronage on the present occasion, will please to call as soon as possible, that I may have it in my power to make arrangements proper for the order of the school and improvement of the scholars.

John Mason.

N B. MARIAN MASON continues to teach Reading, Writing and Needle work, and would BOARD three or four girls on moderate terms.

Nov. 5. eo

Notice.

The subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of *James Smith*, of Dumfries, a Bankrupt, GIVES NOTICE, to all those indebted to him, or who may have any of his estate or effects in their possession, to pay or deliver the same to the assignee without delay, and no other person, but such as may be authorised by him. Those indebted, who find it inconvenient to make immediate payment, that will on or before the first day of March next, come forward and give bonds for the balances due said estate, will be indulged until September next, by making the same secure, but those who do not avail themselves of this opportunity, or making payment, may expect prosecutions will be commenced without reserve.

Timothy Brundige,
Assignee.

Further Notice.

ON Monday the 5th day of March next will commence the sale of the property of James Smith, at the Store lately occupied by him in Dumfries, consisting of a

Variety of GOODS,

the remains of his Store, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, River and Bay Craft, Scows, Boats, &c. &c.

Also.—TWELVE NEGROES, if not disposed of at private sale.

Likewise the Lands, Houses, Lots, &c. of said Smith's, viz.

A Tract of Land near Dumfries on the tide waters of Powell's Creek, called Cedar Grove, containing about 600 acres, with Houses and other improvements.

One moiety of a Tract of Land on Chappawamsi Creek, with Houses, Quarries, and Freestone thereon, &c

A House and Lot in Newport, (Potomac) No. 13.

Two Lots with Storehouse, Sheds, Wharf, &c. in the same place, No. 15 & 16.

One of two undivided Lots in the Town of Geneva, State of New-York.

Two Lots in the City of Washington, No. —— and —— in Square ——.

And the Houses and Lots in Dumfries now occupied by said Smith.

For further particulars concerning said Lands, &c. enquire of said Smith, or the subscriber, who will shew the terms and which will be publicly made known at the time and place of sale.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums over Twenty Dollars, by giving bond with approved security for the amount, with interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

The Sale will continue from day to day until all the aforesaid property is disposed of.

Timothy Brundige.

Dumfries Jan. 25. (27) eodf

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 29th of October last, a negro man slave named

BOB,

about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high straight limbed and well formed; said slave hath an impediment in his speech which prevents his readily replying to a question. He commonly wears ear-rings. He took with him a variety of good cloathing, a description of which is unnecessary, as it is probable he has changed them. He has been frequently seen about town since he absconded, and in all probability is now secreted by his mother, Winney Brown, formerly the slave of Mr. JOHN MUIR, late of this town, but now said to be free. The above reward will be paid for securing said Negro BOB, in any goal, and a further reward of TEN DOLLARS for the discovery of those who have been accessary to his concealment.

Captain's of vessels, &c. are forwarned at their peril, not to take him away.

ROBERT B. JAMESSON.

Nov. 15. d

HENNING's

NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE,

For Sale at

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY's Book Store, King street.

d.

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S. SNOWDEN.